

## THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.  
FRIDAY, January 31, 1902.

CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

## Local Taxation.

The District's financial embarrassment is due in part to the fact that heavy payments have been unwisely made from the current revenues upon permanent improvements, benefitting future generations more than the taxpayers of the present; and in part to the fact that the expenditures of the organic act have been made on street extensions solely at the local expense.

The logical remedy for the first cause of distress is to remove all except a just share of the expense of permanent improvements from the current revenues and to provide for such works by an advance from the national treasury, to be repaid under a sinking fund arrangement. The logical remedy for the disastrous consequences of violation of the organic act is to make amends for the injustices of the past, and to act equitably in the decisions of the present as a pledge of fair play for the future.

What is the remedy, which is, in fact, proposed and pushed? Not relief of current revenues from the drain of permanent improvements or from unjust expenditures in violation of the organic act, but increase of those current revenues by additional taxation and increased assessments. Instead of stopping the leaks, the barrel is refilled. Instead of removing blood-suckers from the body of their victim, more blood is to be injected into the latter's veins.

There is no opening and improvement of streets in connection with so-called street extension. The land should be secured now, because it can be had more cheaply and with a larger percentage of donations than at any time in the future. But the benefits of street extension will not be enjoyed until that time in the future when the streets are opened, improved and ready for public use. The local taxpayers of the present should not pay even their half of the cost of such extensions from the current revenues. The future beneficiaries should participate in this burden. And, of course, the United States should under the organic act bear its share of the expense.

There is not the slightest indication of intent even to consider the question of a wiser and juster apportionment of street extension expenditures. On the contrary, in the case of 16th street the local taxpayers are to pay 85 per cent instead of half of the total cost, and no one in the District's legislative proposals has taken any part in bearing this burden. The organic act legislation proposed providing a national advance to meet street extension requirements. The current revenues are to pay, and are to pay all, and additional taxation is to grind out of local property owners the means to make these payments.

The District complains that its current revenues are diverted to pay exclusively an illegally incurred indebtedness in which the United States should share. Instead of a correction of this outrage, the District is notified in effect by the chairman of the House appropriations committee that in the future the District will be expected to contribute toward works heretofore paid for exclusively at national expense, such as the public buildings, national memorials, and architectural embellishments of the public buildings proposed by the park commission. And more local taxes will be levied to meet the current revenues will doubtless be necessary for this purpose.

In the light of these acts, omissions and declarations it is perfectly evident that the District is not now considering the scientific adjustment of its tax burden as between real and personal property and as between individuals, corporations and licensed occupations, but is being pushed into an enlargement of its tax burden to meet exactions which the local taxpayers ought not to be called upon to bear.

We are told that it is impolitic to mention these disagreeable matters in a complaining or reproachful vein to Congress; that our legislators will be irritated if we cry out. We must guess at what Congress will do upon going and then, whether it is right or wrong, we must vigorously refrain from suggesting anything else. The District's financial troubles are due to just such timid truckling in the past. The capital has never secured any consideration whatsoever which was not frankly and courageously and persistently asked. There has never been a Congress of such small caliber as to punish the District for the boldness of its advocacy of its own interests. Congress needs to be brought to the point of looking into and learning local conditions and needs. Being once interested and informed, it will not, The Star is convinced, perpetuate injustice.

Mr. Carnegie's remarks in connection with his donation for an educational institution were brief and to the point. Mr. Carnegie has the merciful forbearance befitting a philanthropist.

If Mr. Hobson intends to lecture because he really has something to say, there is no reason why he should not be listened to with respect. But hero advertisement is a very uncertain asset.

**War Taxes vs. Reciprocity.**  
And so the brewers, the cigar manufacturers, the stock brokers, and others, with the first round before the ways and means committee. Let Cuba look out for herself. Let all reciprocity wait, or go hang. The thing to do is to consider the drinkers, the smokers, and the speculators. They are good campaign contributors, and a new House is to be elected next fall. You tickle me, and I'll tickle you. This may be good politics. And then again it may not.

The majority of the committee, in announcing its policy and specifying the interests to be relieved, says:

"It will be seen that we have kept far ahead of our promises in repealing these war taxes. We have seen when the bill was passed that the taxes should be repealed as soon as the war and the expenses growing out of the war should cease. While a portion of the expense of going on yet, because of the wonderful prosperity of the country and the great increase of revenue from other sources we are able to wipe out the entire war taxes."

This is ingenious, but open to objection. Not only is a portion of the expense of the war still going on, but very heavy estimates for other necessary matters are under consideration. No man may with safety say at this time just how much the government should receive at the hands of Congress at this session. But it is certain that heavy demands will be made, and that interests are now combining to have these demands met. And with an Ishmanian (Ishman) and increased expenses for the navy entered upon, we shall need a pretty fat wallet for some years to come. And yet here it is proposed to cut off seventy million dollars of revenue at one swipe.

What becomes of reciprocity? Not Cuban

reciprocity alone, but the reciprocity advocated by William McKinley in his farewell address. Is the House not even to make an effort in that direction? Does the Buffalo speech go for nothing with those to whom it was particularly addressed? Shall the shade of William McKinley have borne in upon it the reflection that addressed Rip Van Winkle when he found after his sleep no recognition in the village of Falling Water? "How soon we are forgot when we are gone!"

In pursuing this fatuous policy, are the republicans presuming on the befogged and divided condition of the opposition? Never had an opposition a better chance, and yet never seemed one so blind. The democratic leaders of the House refuse to vote for a beggarly little half million dollars to shelter American soldiers in the Philippines, while in the Senate that party, led by two ex-republicans, both showing all of the new convert's reckless zeal, is bespattering the American authorities, civil and military, in the archipelago with accusations and epithets of which a yellow dog might justly be ashamed.

Is the country to be forced next November to choose between the devil and the deep sea?

**Mr. Tillman's Speech.**  
Mr. Tillman has well earned the reputation of being an indiscreet man, but he contributed nothing to it by his speech in the Senate yesterday. If South Carolina was to be cited in the discussion of independence and human liberty it was well to confine the story to the days of the American revolution. Since then—well, the less said the better. Calhounism and Tillmanism—the one representing human slavery, and the other the control of the ballot box by powder and lead—are not crowns of glory. But this is not to say that South Carolina is not a great commonwealth. Calhounism is very dead, and Tillmanism is dying, and the old state will come again. Among her people are some of the finest spirits in the Union.

On the subject of the Philippine tariff Mr. Tillman was all too brief, and sadly muddled. Of course he is against the tariff. And for two reasons. He is a free trader on general principles, and he is opposed to the retention of the archipelago. He wants the whole problem confused and complicated. The more trouble for the United States in dealing with the islands, the greater will be the popular disgust with the transaction which brought them to us. Or so the advocates of scutt believe. But maybe they are mistaken about that. Popular disgust may turn upon the men who are now taking sides against their country.

This is from the press report:

"In conclusion Mr. Tillman said the pending Philippine tariff bill was a proposition to erect a tariff wall between the United States and another part of the domestic territory was a departure from every principle that had brought this country to the pinnacle of greatness and made it the cynosure of the eyes of the world as the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Does Mr. Tillman really believe that free trade between the states and territories has alone brought this country to its pinnacle of commercial greatness? No one will deny that that feature of our domestic policy is an important one. It is essential indeed to our existence. But it would have been impossible without the policy of protection which was thrown around the whole country. To the combination of the two policies we owe our great and growing commercial power. In the matter of protection we have found imitators in the great nations of Europe. Even England shows signs of returning to it. And yet Mr. Tillman would destroy protection root and branch. Had the school to which he belongs had its way we should today be at sea mercatorially of the outside world. Not a spindle would be turning in South Carolina, and her cotton planters would be little more than overseers in the employ of English manufacturers. Commercial pinnacles are not attained by the Tillman route.

**The Snow and Charity.**  
The snow has stopped many building operations and has checked other lines of industrial activity. It has doubtless deprived the public reservations of employment, and has undoubtedly increased the expenses by causing sickness and necessitating a heavier expenditure of fuel. While the great majority of the people can stand this added pressure upon the purse, there are a few, hundreds perhaps, who will suffer severely if they are not aided in season. The charitable agencies of the city have canvassed the territory thoroughly enough to enable them to place funds and materials without delay where they will do the most good. They must, however, be supplied with the means to carry on the work. In greater abundance than at any previous time in the season. Their ordinary income should be at least quadrupled to enable them to cope with the situation. They must furnish food and fuel to families whose breadwinners are incapacitated by the weather or depressed by unemployment, but clothing for those who are employed, but who cannot safely venture out of doors to perform their tasks without additional garments; shoes and wraps for the children who should continue to go to school, but are prevented at such a time by the failure of their gear; medicines for the sick for whom places cannot be found in the hospitals. All these requirements call for more money, not in tens of hundreds and even thousands of dollars. Washington has already responded to the need without being specially urged to give. Usually all that is required is to bring to the notice of the people of this District the fact that funds for the charitable works are necessary in order to cause a generous outpouring from the purses of all classes. This emergency, it may be assumed, will prove no exception to the rule.

There may be some snobbishness in the efforts to welcome and entertain Prince Henry. But there is a difficulty in the fact that a reproach of snobbishness often runs the risk of being downright boorish.

It is reported that Mr. Schwab will retire from the presidency of the steel trust. Government officials are not the only personages who can indulge in the luxury of a resignation rumor.

Some of the sugar magnates are willing to admit that there are people in the business who are not worthy of the unreserved confidence which a trust is accustomed to ask from the public.

There will be so much gilt-edge talent on hand that King Edward may have some difficulty in maintaining his prestige as the coronation headliner.

It will be necessary for Miss Stone to personally appear in this country to verify the reports of her release.

It would not be surprising if, at heart, the Sultan of Turkey sympathized with the Bulgarian brigands.

**Tax Hagging.**  
In response to Washington's expressions of antipathy to a person tax, voiced by successive Commissioners and assessors and by the Board of Trade, Washingtonians are designated as tax doggers.

The latest available census figures show that in 1890 the assessed and taxed fraction of Washington (less than one-half the entire area, the government owning the exempted land) was assessed at more than seven times the value of all Ohio, more than three times the value of all Indiana, 75 per cent more than the value of all the great city of Cleveland, and ten millions more than two-thirds of the assessed

ment of Chicago, with its vast area, more than a million inhabitants and its numerous and costly buildings and fine residences.

Does this exhibit suggest tax-dodging? In comparing the assessed valuation of Washington with that of the commercial and manufacturing cities like Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, New Orleans and Detroit, for instance, it is to be remembered that Washington lacks the millions of taxable property which are found in the American business city in the twenty-story skyscrapers, in the solid blocks of business establishments and in the warehouses and factories. Washington's greatest and almost only conspicuous and notable factories are the government workshops, such as the bureau of engraving and printing and the government printing office. Washington's greatest business establishments are the government departments, with their thousands of employees. These factories and these business establishments cut no figure in Washington's assessed valuation, for they are within the exempted half of the capital which belongs to the nation.

Washington's population in 1890 was less than that of any of the cities above enumerated; less than one-fifth as large as that of Chicago. Its assessed half lacked the indicated important factors of a business city's valuation, which outs so large a figure in the assessment of these other cities, yet the valuation of the assessed half of Washington was, as has been said, more than two-thirds of that of the whole of Chicago, 116 per cent of that of Detroit, 140 per cent of that of New Orleans, 143 per cent of that of Milwaukee and 180 per cent of that of prosperous and busy Cleveland.

From these figures discover the tax dodger.

The raising of the question as to whether the recession of District of Columbia territory to Virginia is legal suggests that the elaborate plans of the park commission have inspired Alexandria with a desire to annex this city.

A coin valued at 24 cents might have been a convenience some time ago. But the monopolies which now regulate the price of living may as well go ahead and take the extra fraction along with the rest of it.

Prince Henry of Prussia says he dates on America, and it has been the dream of his life to come here. Some of the esteemed prince's alleged remarks sound as if he had employed an English actress' press agent.

The Boers do not have much poetic encouragement in their fight. They are able-bodied Boer caught staying at home and were in poetry would have trouble on his hands.

Empress Dowager Tsi An has about demonstrated that man's authority is on the decline. One woman and a small boy suffice to run the Chinese empire.

The world is going forward. It is possible to have a cold snap without precipitating any Joscoe inquiries as to who wrote "Beautiful Snow."

Norfolk, Va., by indulging in a half-million dollar fire, registers a claim to be considered on a strictly metropolitan basis.

One beauty at least about Santos Dumont's airship is that it can be operated without risk of tunnel disasters.

**SHOOTING STARS.**  
A Worldly Estimate.  
"He is a thoroughly honest politician."  
"Well," said Senator Sorghum, "maybe so. And then, again, perhaps he's merely unreasonable. Occasionally a man gets the reputation of being honest, perhaps when as a matter of fact he wants so much for his vote that it isn't worth purchasing."

**Happy.**  
"That new neighbor of ours works at night," said the man who delights in being mean. "Isn't that lucky?"  
"I don't see what difference it makes to you," replied his wife.  
"Why, he has to sleep late in the morning. I won't have to get up so early in order to disturb his rest by shoveling snow."

**Fair Play.**  
If noble red men cut their hair Perhaps we white folk will take care That heroes of the foot ball game Or virgin shall do the same.

If their blankets amply spread By government decree must shed, The lords of fashion yet may vote That each must doff his Raglan coat.

**Greek Meets Greek.**  
"I despise a man who always has a remedy for a cold or a toothache," said the person who tries to be candid.  
"Why?"  
"He invariably wants to interrupt you when you are talking about your troubles."

**A Venereal Mood.**  
I'd like to be a boy again,  
A light and happy life  
With naught to do the live long day  
Except enjoy myself.

Now, as I walk along the street  
The urchins thickly press  
And laugh because I slip and fall  
And I have no redress.

And there is naught that I can do  
To that cherub dear,  
Who threw the snow ball yesternorn  
And hit me on the ear.

I'd like to be a boy again,  
I ask no sweeter joy  
Than just to be an imp myself  
And whisp some other boy.

**National Capital Improvement.**  
From the Chicago Tribune.  
It is not to be inferred that the improvement is to be effected at once. If the plans are approved by Congress and the financing is assured it will still take many years before the work will be finished. There is much to be said in its favor. Since the plan was first proposed it has been accepted in every part of the country without a single objection being raised. The people evidently desire that their capital shall be one of the finest, if not the finest, in the world. Again, it will not call for an immediate large appropriation of money, but when an appropriation is made for any specific purpose that purpose will be in accordance with a system. There will be no more haphazard work such as there has been in the past, and last, there is no city in the world that lends itself more readily to such a system. The plan is a simple one, can be connected by a single driveway. It is free from heavy teaming and the smoke of factories. It can be kept clean. There is no reason why in the future Washington should not be one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

**Locally Applicable.**  
From the Philadelphia Times.  
With such water as Philadelphia is now getting the question of personal cleanliness becomes a relative matter. It recalls the query of the poet, who, rhyming the fact that the Rhine washed the city of Cologne, asked what power divine could wash the river Rhine?

**Traps for Pedestrians.**  
From the New York Herald.  
Each new snowstorm emphasizes the need of rough surfaced shoes for sidewalk walking. Smooth corners concealed by the snow caused many people to fall yesterday, and as they remain unchanged serious accidents are likely to happen.

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	Population (1890)	Assessed valuation.
Washington.....	188,022	\$125,110,219
Chicago.....	1,069,850	170,454,147
Pittsburgh.....	298,570	105,556,470
New Orleans.....	242,038	87,652,430
Milwaukee.....	234,408	85,608,020
Cleveland.....	227,334	72,734,040

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**W. B. MOSES & Sons.**  
Furniture Factory, 14th and B.  
Storage Warehouse, 22d and M.  
Mattress and Couch Factory, 452 Pa. ave.

## The Wall Paper Sale

—Merchandising follows pretty much the same lines all through. The producers always struggling for something new. It's part of their creed to retire much each season and not duplicate on it again. That's the case with these Wall Papers. We can't get more of these patterns. Haven't enough for large orders. What we have (sufficient quantities for one or two rooms) goes for what it will bring quickest.

12 1/2c. Papers - - - 4c.  
15c. Papers - - - 5c.  
25c. Papers - - - 6c.  
35c. Papers - - - 7c.  
50c. Papers - - - 8c.  
75c. Papers - - - 10c.  
\$1.00 Papers - - - 12 1/2c.

Borders and ceilings to match.

Plain Cartridge Papers - 10c.

Hand-made Borders to match at 20c. and 30c. piece.

Several lots of Var-nished Tile Papers at 15c.

An odd lot of 18-inch Borders in the same goods 5c.

A lot of Picture Molding at 1c. and 2c. foot.

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F. ST., COR. 11TH.

**BEST RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.**

THIS snow means that you need RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, and need them badly. To here you will find a complete line of the BEST made for men, women and children at LOWEST PRICES.

Tailor-made Rain Coats for men and women, \$10 to \$25. Mackintoshes from \$2 up.

**THE M. LINDSAY Rubber Co.,** 507 PA. AVENUE, SUCCESSOR TO GOODYEAR RUBBER CO. J31-7, n. w. 20

DINNER PARTIES a Specialty.

## Spring Lamb FOR SUNDAY DINNER.

WE have a fresh lot of this appetizing and delicious dish tomorrow. Tender and juicy. Also FRESH veal chops, steaks, and roasts. All at the lowest prices for the season.

**Cottage Market,** 818 14th St. J31-7, n. w. 20

## RIPANS

I have been troubled with catarrh from my childhood, and have had many doctors and many different medicines. At night when I went to bed I could feel my nose clogging up, and then I had to breathe through my mouth, which made me very tired and often I would sleep all night. I could not find any relief until I bought a box and took one after each meal, and gradually found relief in my breathing and sleeping. I also had numerous pimples on my face, which disappeared.

At drugists.  
The Five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. J20-2312, 42

## LAP ROBES, BLANKETS

Reduced 20%.  
Seldom have the opportunity to buy a fine LAP ROBE or a fine HORSE BLANKET at 20% off. We offer you this chance—don't miss it. They're selling fast.

**Lutz & Co.,** 497 Pa. Ave. J31-204

## OUR BUTTER IS NOT Cold-Storage Butter.

5 lbs., \$1.50.  
All the Butter we sell is received from the creameries at Rigby, Id., fresh every week. ONLY \$1.50 per 5-lb. box. Write or phone Saturday a order.

**Breuninger's, 720 13th St.** J31-7, n. w. 14

CAVE, DAIRY AND ICE CREAM DEPOT.

"The Cranston Style of Tailoring."

Giving you men a chance to test the "Cranston style of Tailoring" by making up Fancy Cheviot Suits, worth \$18 to \$25—**\$14.90** for

**Cranston & Son, 910 F St.** J31-143

## A TONIC!

Old Stock Port Wine.  
Stock people who want to gain health and strength and appetite are advised by all physicians to use Tonic Port Wine. One bottle \$2.00. Six bottles \$10.00.

**TO-KALON Wine Co.,** 614 14th St. J31-204

## Hair Goods at Half Price.

NEW STOCK JUST IN.  
Switches, \$2.50—formerly \$5.00.  
Brushes, \$1.50—formerly \$3.00.  
Goggles, \$1.50—formerly \$3.00.  
Combs, \$1.50—formerly \$3.00.  
Bleaching, Shampooing, etc. Hair Dressing and Hair Care.

**Imperial Hair Regenerator** for restoring gray hair.  
Natural color, \$1.25.

**S. HELLER'S,** 1020-204 J31-204

**Ice Skates, 50c.**  
**Stone Filters, \$2.**

Barney & Berry make "Pie on the Sauce." A lot guaranteed.  
**John B. Espey,** 1010 Pa. ave. J31-154

## Woodward &amp; Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

Store closes at 5:30.

## Saturday is Always Children's Day.